

The News.

There is nothing of a peculiarly startling character in our dispatches to-day. The official report of Lieut. Cushing in his expedition to destroy the rebel ram *Albermarle*, shows it is one of the pluckiest feats of the war.

The oily-gammon traitor Seymour isn't afraid his 'friends' will do anything impudent or during the election, but is alarmed lest the military should interfere, and therefore issues a proclamation for the Sheriff's in the various counties to arrest naughty men with blue cloths on.

The New Yorkers, who held a convention in New York this week, passed a series of resolutions which democrats who love their country better than party, will do well to read.

Gold closed at 2.32.

Pendleton's "Old Faith."

The Copperheads,—thoroughly frightened by the October elections and the general enthusiasm of the people for the restoration of the Union, have forced their tongue-tied and pen-tied candidate for the Vice Presidency to utter some words which sound like a regard for the land in which he was born. Mr. Pendleton says in his letter, "I make up my profession of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one." Now what was Pendleton's "old faith" which he thus reiterates? He said in Congress:—

Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable. It is contrary to the spirit and genius of the Constitution.

And again:—

If you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the Seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them.

Such is the "old faith" in which Mr. Pendleton has heretofore believed; he himself declares that he has no new one.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL OF US.—Nearly all the Ohio troops with Gen. Sherman were forced to vote while on the march, and subject all day to attack from the rebels. The polls were held in the ambulances following the regiments. The men were sent to the rear by squads to fight the enemy at home with bullets, which they would do with a hearty good will and then return to their positions, and with bullets open out again upon the foe before them with renewed vigor and increased zeal.

What a shining example for Union men at home who regard the trifling inconvenience of registering their names a great bore!

DR. McDONALD.—Superintendent of the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department at Washington, has completed the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the postal money order system, and it has gone into operation. The offices thus far designated, number one hundred and forty-one, and the number will be increased as the system is further developed. Specified amounts of funds have been set apart for the Post Masters to commence with and deficiencies will be supplied from the New York Post Office.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEWBERRY.—A letter from Newberry, N. C., states that the yellow fever is still raging there. Active measures have been taken by the commandant of the post to prevent its spreading among the troops. So'diers are not allowed to visit the city.

The general army hospital now organizing at Troy, N. Y., is a large establishment. Twelve buildings are now in course of construction—each of which will hold sixty patients. Dr. Hubbard is the surgeon in charge.

A WOMAN in Michigan lately took hold of what she supposed to be a stove-holder on the floor of her kitchen, and found it to be a large rat-snake. She escaped being bitten, but how, is a mystery.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—has just finished a tour among the southern settlements in Utah. He visited thirty-seven of them and spoke thirty-nine times—"greatly edifying the Saints," the *Deseret News* says.

The Louisville Journal publishes figures to show that five thousand five hundred slaves have left their owners in less than one-fifth of that state, since the war began.

It is announced that Mr. R. Ten Broeck, the American horse jockey of England, is about to retire from the turf. His horses are advertised to be sold in one lot.

THE FOURTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—We see by the St. Louis Democrat, that four companies of our 42d regiment are at Springfield, Ill., doing guard duty.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—was at Memphis on Monday, as also was Admiral Lee, who is to take command of the Mississippi squadron.

A COMPANY has been chartered to bring water into New London, Connecticut, from an elevation of one hundred and seventy feet.

Oil-wells have been struck in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky. Of course there is a great excitement in that region.

The skaters in Troy, New York, have already organized their skating clubs for the winter. Willard Gay is president.

It is proposed to establish a Newsboys' Home in Pittsburgh. A committee of citizens has the subject in charge.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1864.

NUMBER 211.

State News.

The Appleton *Crescent* says, a new iron foundry is to go into operation at that place this week.—The Friendship, Adams Co. *Press* says: Some fiendish bound fit only for the hangman's rope—to mean to die north of Jeff. Davis' garden fence or breathe the pure air of Wisconsin, has been engaged in the nefarious business of burning hay on the marshes south of this village.—The Portage City *Register* says: The name of the Post Office at East Randolph, in Columbia County, has been changed to Westford, Dodge County. James Knowles, Esq., is retained as Post Master.

The Richland County *Observer* notes a shooting affray at Richland Center, in which one J. L. McKeye was fired at by W. Crawford from a concealed pistol, but as it was knocked down by a bystander, the bullet entered the floor. Major W. H. Hamilton, of the 36th infantry, is now at Spring Green, Sauk county, on sick leave from his regiment. He was badly wounded in one of the seven days battles on the Potowmack, this summer, and has not yet recovered. A ball is lodged in one side of his face, below the cheek bone, paralyzing one side of his face. Major H. was a sergeant in the 6th Battery, and by energy and worth procured a captaincy in the 36th Infantry last spring, from which he was promoted to the majorship of his regiment.

The Watertown *Democrat* says the Jesuits have been holding a series of largely attended meetings there. It notices a new cane crusher, invented by A. B. Stevens, lately of this city, and building at the Vulcan Iron Works. It says it works admirably, and green cane was squeezed so dry that it burned readily after once passing through the mill.

GATHERING SPONGES AT THE MAHAIMAS.

The sponge business is largely pursued at the Mahaimas Islands. The exports of this article amount annually to about \$200,000. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years. During that period, the article has almost quadrupled in value, and has been applied to a great variety of new purposes, especially in France. The sponge is compressed in powerful presses and packed like cotton. It is assort and graded, samples being fastened on each package, to show its fibre. It is fished, or raked, or grappled up from the clear, sandy bottom, to the depth of twenty, forty or sixty feet, and often far from shore. The water is so transparent that the growing sponge is visible on the bottom.

Resolved. That it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of our Government to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement till the rebels have expressed a desire, which they have hitherto invariably, and in the most insulting language disclaimed to return to the Union; but if such desire be properly expressed with guarantees of good faith, the greatest liberality, both towards their persons and property should be extended them, allowing being made for deceptions and deceptions that have been practised on them.

Resolved. That while we admit of occasional acts of weakness in the Administration, we accept the consequent duty of supporting and strengthening it, without regard to the party affinities of the incompetent, and utterly repudiating the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered and our integrity unimpaired.

Resolved. That, believing war is indefensible of our laws and liberty eminently just, we see no reason for suspending it till its object has been accomplished, knowing that mere delay strengthens the rebels by enabling them to enforce their conscription, to complete their fortifications, fill their storehouses, and replenish their armories, we consider that all legitimate means of honorable war may be employed in aid of our cause.

A NEW DOOR OF UNION SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th pays the following to the tribute of our Yankee sharpshooters:

ECHOES.—The best echoes are produced by parallel walls. At a villa, near Milan, there extend to parallel wings about fifty-eight paces from each other, the surfaces of which are unbroken by doors or windows. The sound of the human voice, or rather a word quickly pronounced, is repeated forty times, and the report of a pistol from fifty to sixty times. Dr. Plot mentions an echo in Woodstock Park, which repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night. An echo on the north side of Shipton Church, in Sussex, repeats twenty syllables. There is also a remarkable echo in the venerable Abbey Church of St. Albans.

In March of 1845, nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Parker, tax collector of Manchester, N. H., was murdered and robbed of a large sum of the city's money. Several persons were arrested at different times, but all acquitted, and until recently the perpetrator has remained unknown. The Portland *Press* states that a man named Blake has been arrested at Milan; Me., on the charge of being the guilty party. The arrest was made in consequence of the death-bed revelations of a woman who died in Manchester. Blake formerly lived in that city.

RAG GATHERERS IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent in the army of the Potomac writes that "rag men are here buying up and gathering old woolen and cotton rags at every place they can find them, and paying for the rags as high as eighteen cents per pound. These rag collectors visit the field of conflict and the hospitals, and buy and gather up the bloody bandages and bloody cloths, the property of wounded soldiers."

PLANTING RED CEDAR SEED.—W. P. Strong, of Illinois, asks how to prepare and plant the seed of the Red Cedar. The seeds of the Red Cedar lie on the ground a year before vegetating. When the seeds are ripe they can be mixed with sandy soil and kept in boxes, or they may be sown thickly in a dry soil and remain for a year, at which time they can be taken up and sown in the regular manner.—B.

WISER THAN HE INTENDED.—The New York *News* says that "human nature cannot be outraged without treasuring up the wrong and working out retaliation." A wise saying never dropped from the pen.

"The 'retaliation' which human nature is now inflicting upon this nation for the outrage of slavery, is the result of two hundred years of wrong, and is likely to be commensurate with the enormity of our crimes."

The soldiers in the army have a double battle—we a single one. They handle balls and bullets. They ask us only to use the balls as faithfully as we use either balls or bullets. And we should reward them for sale at the high premium paid for them.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Nov. 2.—The official vote of 41 counties has been received at the Secretary of State's office. The following are the aggregate results, including the soldiers' vote: Union 190,737; Democratic 170,693; Union majority 14,039.

Dodd, the Indian conspirator, who has been staying at Winsor, O. W., is now at Toronto.

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The War Democracy.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.—At the War Democracy Convention the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, A crisis has arisen in the history of our country threatening by armed rebellion the destruction of the National life, and persons under the name and prestige of Democratic character, misled by the delusions of party, or acting from avaricious motives, are aiding the rebels and injuring our prospects, all true Democrats are required by their loyalty to the Government which our fathers in their wisdom founded, and by their labors and sacrifices sustained, to express openly and by some authoritative emanation their devotion to the cause of their country, and their views on questions of policy involved by its present condition, and to lay before the world the real principles of Democracy. I suppose my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague that his Godlives in the country and not in town!" The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing in a plurality of God's. The speech however, struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him pause: "My God (thought he,) lives everywhere, and can preserve me in town as well as in the country, I'll e'en stay where I am. The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful sermon to me.—Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that distrust of thy Providence which made me think of running away from thy hand." He immediately ordered his horses to be taken from the coach and the luggage to be brought in. He remained in London, was remarkably useful among his sick neighbors and friends, and never caught the infection.

Resolved. That we, Democrats will sustain the war, as we accepted with entire unanimity the gage of battle when forced upon us by the rebels at Fort Sumter. We will not shrink from consequent suffering and privations, but, scorning the suggestions of craven submission, will boldly carry it through in spite of error and reverse until victory shall crown our exertions and peace founded on Union be restored.

Resolved. That, although in the commencement of experience may have led to error and mistake, we believe the war, at the present time, is pressed with commendable energy, and with remarkable success, and we should deplore any change in public affairs that might result in removing from the commands of the army Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and from the Navy Admirals Farragut, Porter and Winslow.

Resolved. That we do not admit the war under these leaders to have been, in any respect, a failure. We point to the fact that the greater portion of the rebellious States have been recovered, and all but a few vessels of the rebel navy destroyed, which proves that the gratitude of the nation is due to the noble sailors and soldiers whose united patriotism and invincible courage, have brought us to the verge of final victory.

Resolved. That it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of our Government to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement till the rebels have expressed a desire, which they have hitherto invariably, and in the most insulting language disclaimed to return to the Union; but if such desire be properly expressed with guarantees of good faith, the greatest liberality, both towards their persons and property should be extended them, allowing being made for deceptions and deceptions that have been practised on them.

Resolved. That while we admit of occasional acts of weakness in the Administration, we accept the consequent duty of supporting and strengthening it, without regard to the party affinities of the incompetent, and utterly repudiating the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered and our integrity unimpaired.

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He had never missed me."

A TOUCH OF NATURE.—A car full of passengers passed over the western railroad, in which a simple but touching scene occurred, worthy of record. One of the passengers was a woman carrying in her arms a child, who annoyed every one by its petulance and crying. Mile after mile the passengers bore the affliction of its noise, which rather increased than diminished, until at last it became furious, and the passengers nearly s.

Resolved. That the growing sponge is black, and immediately becomes offensive to the smell; it will almost cause the flesh it touches to blister. The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, when the gelatinous matter seems to be destroyed, or eaten by the insects that swarm in the sand. The benthon who obtain the sponge, and the right hand gracefully waving, just as when I left him. He had never missed me."

REPORTS.—Some fifty drafted men from Dane County, reported at the Provost Marshal's office to-day. In this connection we would state that there is a deficiency now on towns in this district of only about fifty, while the district at large has a surplus of something like 700. Will the Neosho make a note of the way men run away from the draft in such strong Union districts as this?

HELD TO BAIL.—Henry McGill, was to-day held to bail in the sum of \$500, by Justice Hudson, on the charge of committing rape. The complainant was Susan Bassett, a soldier's wife.

Our patrons and friends of the Janesville High School are respectfully invited to attend the literary exercises of the school tomorrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. A. HUTCHINS, Principal.

Janesville, Nov. 30, 1864.

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MISS L. A. DEVLIN.—not selling out to close business as reported, but having the largest stock of millinery goods in this city, and buying for cash in New York, she can sell 25 per cent. below market prices.

L. A. DEVLIN,

[Late of Baltimore, Md.] West Milwaukee street, over Leiblin & Toote's Clothing store.

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WINTER APPLES.—Just received last night another installment of those nice Western Reserve winter apples that I offer for sale cheap. They are all standard varieties such as Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenburg, Belmonts, Rhambas, Roxbury Russets, &c. &c., all carefully packed by hand and put up in new barrels expressly for winter use. These are the last we shall have. First come the first served. A liberal discount made to gentrymen and those who buy by the quantity. Call for two days at the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Freight Depot.

Nov. 2d 1864. DANIEL WILCOX.

To the Unregistered.

Doubtless there are some who, from absence from the city on other valid reasons, have failed to procure the registration of their names, as required by law, in order to entitle them to vote. But any such should bear in mind that they are not thereby estopped from voting, as the law provides that by making an affidavit themselves of their fitness to vote, and of giving the affidavit of a householder as to their identity, they may cast their ballot even though their name be not registered. Let those who are not registered, bring with them a householder, when they present themselves at the polls so that they will have no trouble and cause us uneasiness, delay by being obliged to hunt one up.

An election so fraught with momentous consequences was never before held, as the one which transpires on Tuesday next, and no man who loves his country should let any thing but utter impossibilities prevent him from exercising a freeman's privilege at the ballot-box.

TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—has sent out the following persons as missionaries and teachers to the Freedmen in South Carolina: Miss H. Powers, Miss M. Burwell, Miss A. Switchell, Miss A. H. Freeman. They sailed from New York on the 27th in the steamer Melville.

LIEUTENANT HARRY W. SOWELL.—of the United States Revenue Service, has been sentenced to be cashiered and to be confined at hard labor for ten years in Clinton Prison, New York, for malfeasance in his discharge of his duty, and for bribery and perjury in a military court.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORS AT LARGE:
W. W. FIELD, **H. L. BLOOD**,
DISTRICT ELECTORS:
J. C. NORTHRUP,
JONATHAN BOWMAN,
ALLEN WORDEN,
HENRY J. TURNER,
HENRY F. BELITZ,
B. A. S. M'DILL.

FOR CONGRESS,
1st District—**C. SLOAN**.FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON**,2nd Dist.—**SOLOMON D. GARR**,3rd Dist.—**H. S. WOOSTER**,4th Dist.—**E. P. KING**,5th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSODAY**,6th Dist.—**DANIEL MOYE**.

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARL**,Register of Deeds—**G. KEELER**,County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE**, Jr.Chairman of Board of Supervisors—**S. J. LAMM**, Clerk of Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN**,District Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT**,County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE**,Clerk of Circuit Court—**S. C. BURNHAM**.

Wisconsin Politics.

The Broadhead Independent says:

"Gen. B. Smith, in his Democratic speech at Monroe, stated that religion and the Republicans were the sole cause of this war; that religion had been the cause of more war than slavery, and that if slavery were abolished, religion should be." Is that Democratic doctrine? W. O. Mack has closed his connection with the independent.

The Fox Lake Gazette has an account of a large Union meeting there. It highly complimented the speech made by Gen. Fairchild as "well calculated to inspire courage, and showed why party ties were not binding when our country was in danger."

He spoke the patriot and was frequently applauded. His argument was convincing, candid and reasonable that only the most obtuse could fail to be convinced and stand up manfully for the Union cause in support of the Union nominees."

The Grant County papers show that the Union men of that county are actively prosecuting the political campaign. Judges Mills and Paine are rendering effective service. Old Grunt promises well.

The Kenosha Telegraph gives account of a large Union meeting at Kenosha, fully addressed by Gen. Starkweather and O. H. Waldo. Gen. Starkweather's remarks created a perfect furor of enthusiasm. He was a Democrat—a fighting Democrat—and as such he could not do otherwise than vote for Lincoln and Johnson. He said McClellan would get precious few votes in the Cumberland Army. Another large Union meeting was eloquently addressed by Senator Van Wyck.

The Sparta Eagle has an account of a recent Copperhead gathering there, addressed by Judge Wakely of Madison, and C. A. Eldridge, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the 4th District. The former defiled his time to extolling McClellan, declaiming against arbitrary arrests, pouring out his venom copiously on the Administration, and trying to show that he was not a traitor. He expressed his desire for the return of the rebels to the Union, in order to strengthen the Democratic party. Eldridge made a weak speech of a similar character.

The Fond du Lac Reporter highly praises a recent speech of Senator Doolittle there. It says, "Mr. Morgan Sherwood of Oakfield, a strong Democrat, has forsaken the present political crib of the so-called democratic party, and come out for Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Sherwood was a pretty good demagogue before he commenced to read the press under its present ministration, and when he heard H. S. Orton's great accession speech in this city it finished him off, as it would any man who had any love of the Union left in him."

The Waupun Tribune notices a large Union meeting there, at which Secretary Fairchild did service to the cause of loyalty by his plain, candid and forcible manner of setting forth the great issues at stake in the coming election. Hon. W. E. Smith, of Fox Lake, also made a stirring little speech.

The Oshkosh Northwestern says the recent speech of Gov. Randall there "fully sustained his national reputation as an effective political speaker, although he was suffering from the effects of his severe labor in the canvass in other states. It was a sound, well reasoned, argumentative speech, and listened to by a deeply packed audience, which filled Schneider's Hall to its utmost capacity."

The Ripon Commonwealth says a Union meeting there was a decided success. Senator Howe held the packed audience for over two hours, in a clear, logical and forcible speech, which must have carried conviction to the mind of every hearer, unless so steeped and deeply impregnated with modern democracy that the most convincing proofs would weigh nothing. Senator Howe is one of those mild, argumentative speakers, who do good wherever they go, and the absence of all exaggeration, epithets, or hard language of any kind, is a marked feature of his speeches, and distinguishes him in an eminent degree when compared with Eldridge and men of that class."

Col. La Grange made an amusing and effective speech. A crowded house on another evening greeted Judge Hubbard, who "made a mild, forcible and convincing speech, one of the best of the season, making every thought so plain that no one could fail to fully understand him."

The State of Nevada.

The New York Times says that the President has issued a proclamation, agreeing to an act passed in the last session of Congress, declaring the admission of Nevada into the Union as a State. By the last census Nevada had a population of only about twenty six thousand, two-thirds of whom were Indians; but the great increase of the population of the territory, and its great growth in wealth, has taken place within the last six, indeed within the last four years. Silver was discovered there in great abundance and purity, and the mining of it at once became the great interest and industry of the region. As California had thirty-five thousand miners, the miners of the south of England, of the United States, and of Australia, have flocked to the gold fields of California.

He asks the soldiers to remember them as an army which would result in the ruin of all our manufacturers of cotton and other textile fabrics, and our commerce generally, and it would be the harbinger of that foreign recognition "so much sought after by the rebels." He adds that there will be no recognition of the South, by France or England, or any other Power.

The President, in admitting Nevada as a State into the Union, has but recognized the separation of the act of Secession, which made provision for its admission upon its forming a constitution and complying with the other conditions the such cases made and provided.

Prisoners of War, 111.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It will gladden the whole country, and carry joy and heart-sense to hundreds of thousands of homes, to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners, it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus far alleviated; and they made comfortable as it is possible to be in captivity to be. The agreement, looking to this beneficent end, has just been concluded between Genl. Grant and Lee, and only awaits the settlement of practical details to take immediate effect.

The proposition, it is said, is the credit of the rebels, came from themselves; and was first made in a communication under date of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. Gould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commissioner of Exchange for the United States. Mr. Gould's communication in substance recited that as there is a prospect of a large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each belligerent without being freed from the obligation of feeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish their own captives in the other's hands with such additional comfort as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates; they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to Gen. Grant, who replied in a communication to Gen. Lee under date of the 18th inst., accepting Mr. Gould's proposition, and stating that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be agreed upon that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

Gen. Lee, on the following day, Oct. 19, replied to Gen. Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and stated that he took it as an acceptance on the part of Gen. Grant of Mr. Gould's plan. He suggested further, that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco; and proposed that no other from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the arrangement.

On the following day, Oct. 20, Gen. Grant replied, stating that Gen. Lee had rightly understood the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Gould's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well-being of our prisoners, as well as those of the rebels. "It is," declared Gen. Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposal looking to that end." Gen. Grant, moreover, requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying this purpose into effect.

This communication closes all of this interesting correspondence between Gens. Grant and Lee that has so far taken place, and the matter now rests. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible promptitude, so as to permit this beneficial measure to take immediate effect.

How Montgomery Blair Escaped from the Guerrillas.—It is said that when the guerrillas made an attack on the train on Tuesday, Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was a passenger, took a child from his mother's arms, stepped from the cars, with the bright cherub pressed to his bosom, claimed to be the father of the rusty-cheeked darling, was very tender and solicitous in regard to its welfare, and played his part well to the guerrillas passed him by—the ex-member of the cabinet thus escaping capture. His lasting gratitude is due the mother and child, and he should present the little darling with a brazen trophy dress—if nothing more.

—Louisville Journal.

When the Administration puts its policies on paper, we must support it, whatever it is. When you know a man finding too much fault with the Administration, you can rely on it that, in secret, he is opposed to the war.—George B. Smith in 1862.

"This Administration is dragging us down to ruin faster, inconceivably faster, than the Southern Confederacy could do if they were left unobstructed to assail us."—George B. Smith, in 1864.

At Washington Park, Providence, last Monday, a man weighing 150 pounds, undertook to run around the mile track in sixteen minutes, dragging a sulky weighing ninety-five pounds, in which was seated a man weighing one hundred and seventy pounds. He accomplished the feat in eleven minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

VALUABLE CROP.—A farmer in Scott county, Iowa, near Davenport, had this year one fine field of forty acres in onions, and the average yield is believed to be 915 bushels to the acre. As this was the average yield of carefully measured portions, the entire crop from the forty acres will be 35,000 bushels, and as onions at Davenport will sell for \$1.48 a bushel, the yield of this forty acre onion patch will be \$44,68.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Pres.

News Items.

They sell horses by the pound in Canada.

Sixty thousand officers and men are now in both the land and navy.

British YOUNG has taken to rowing on Salt Lake for exercise.

LATE Paris fashions represent the ladies wearing coat-tails a yard long.

Locusts have been seriously damaging the crops in the south of England.

A good many Southern planters are removing to Brazil and settling there.

It was recently appended to the list of market regulations in Chicago.

No. 1. The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, is now lighted by gas. The works were erected by a French company.

"Oil wells have been struck in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky. Of course there is great excitement in that region.

A COMPANY has been chartered to bring water into New London, Connecticut, from an elevation of one hundred and seventy feet.

The voters in old Yale stand: Union, 178; Democrats, 6. Copperheadism doesn't seem to flourish among well-informed persons.

Gen. Dix is 60 years old; General Hunter, 62; McClellan, 46; Hooker, 47; Sherman, 47; Grant, 42; Hancock, 40; Sheridan, 37.

It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out from England to India, to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

A young girl of eighteen, in Marseilles, was burned to death on the morning of her marriage by treading, on a match, which ignited, and set her clothes on fire.

The Louisville Journal publishes figures to show that five thousand five hundred slaves have left their owners in less than one-fifth of that State, since the war began.

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, spoke to an immense audience in Philadelphia, Tuesday evening. He and Ben Wade are working hard to expiate the mischiefs of their manifesto, and with good success.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the new fire alarm telegraph has been completed, and was recently tested by the Common Council. It worked to a charm, and they pronounced it a big thing. Cleveland has an efficient fire department.

Brooklyn, New York, is learning the cost of riots. In July of last year, some of the grain elevators of Atlantic Docks were burned by the rioters. The Supreme Court has just affirmed the original judgment for eighty thousand dollars, which the tax payers of Brooklyn must pay.

Mr. Bercher's Views.

Henry Ward Beecher's political sermon, last Sunday evening, was listened to by an immense audience.

The following from the reply gives an idea of its tenor:

"We have no right to get rid of difficult and embarrassing questions by privately, evading them and transmitting them to our children. If we admit of a peace upon a basis of State sovereignty, perpetual revolution and civil war will be inevitable.

We will, however, encourage a most determined effort to get rid of difficulties.

Henry Ward Beecher's second political sermon, last Sunday evening, was listened to by an immense audience.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice-President
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS AT LARGE
W. W. FIELD. **M. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS
1st—Geo. C. NORTHRUP,
and **JONATHAN BOWMAN.**

3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.

4th—HENRY J. TURNER.

5th—HENRY F. BELITZ.

6th—A. S. McDILL.

FOR CONGRESS
and DISTRICT—**I. C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist.—DANIEL JOHNSON.

2d Dist.—SOLOMON C. CARR.

3d Dist.—H. S. WOOSTER.

4th Dist.—E. P. KING.

5th Dist.—JOHN B. PASSMORE.

6th Dist.—DANIEL HOWE.

Union Republican County Nominations.

1st Dist.—S. THOMAS BARKER.

2d Dist.—C. C. KEELER.

County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE.

Chair. of the Board of Supervisors—L. H. ALLEN.

Chair. of Circuit Court—LEW ALLEN.

District Attorney—JOHN R. BENNETT.

Circuit Surveyor—S. D. LOCKE.

Coroner—S. C. BURNHAM.

Wisconsin Politics.

The Broadhead Independent says, "Geo. B. Smith, in his Democratic speech at Monroe, stated that religion and the Republicans were the sole cause of this war; that religion had been the cause of more war than slavery, and that if slavery were abolished, religion should be." Is that Democratic doctrine? W. O. Mack has closed his connection with the Independent.

The Fox Lake Gazette has an account of a large Union meeting there. It highly complimented the speech made by Gen. Fairchild as "well-calculated to inspire courage, and showed why party ties were not binding when our country was in danger."

He spoke the patriot and was frequently applauded. His argument was so convincing, candid and reasonable that only the most obtuse could fail to be convinced and stand up manfully for the Union cause in support of the Union nominees.

The Grant County papers show that the Union men of that county are actively prosecuting the political campaign. Judges Mills and Paine are rendering effective services. Old Grant promises well.

The Kenosha Telegraph gives account of a rousing Union meeting at Kenosha, addressed by Gen. Starkweather and O. H. Waldo. Gen. Starkweather's remarks treated a perfect surer of enthusiasm. He was a Democrat—a fighting Democrat—and such he could not do otherwise than vote for Lincoln and Johnson. He said McClellan would go previous few votes in the Cumberland Army. Another large Union meeting was eloquently addressed by Senator Van Wyck.

The Sparta Eagle has an account of a recent Copperhead gathering there, addressed by Judge Wakely of Madison, and C. A. Eldredge, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the 4th District. The former devoted his time to extolling McClellan, declaiming against arbitrary arrests, pouring out his venom copiously on the Administration, and trying to show that he was not a traitor. He expressed his desire for the return of the rebels to the Union, in order to strengthen the Democratic party. Eldredge made a weak speech of a similar character.

The Fond du Lac Reporter highly praises a recent speech of Senator Doolittle there. It says, "Mr. Morgan Sherwood of Oakfield, hitherto a strong Democrat, has forsoaken the present political crib of the so-called democratic party, and come out for Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Sherwood was a pretty good democrat until he commenced to read the press under its present ministration, and when he heard H. S. Orton's great secession speech in this city it finished him off, as it would any man who had any love of the Union left in him."

The Waukesha Times notices a large Union meeting there, at which Secretary Fairchild did service to the cause of loyalty by his plain, caudid and forcible manner of setting forth the great issues at stake in the coming election. Hon. W. E. Smith, of Fox Lake, also made a stirring, little speech.

The Oshkosh Northwestern says the recent speech of Gov. Randall there "fully sustained his national reputation as an effective political speaker, although he was suffering from the effects of his severe labor in the caucuses in other states. It was a sound, well-reasoned, argumentative speech, and listened to by a deeply packed audience, which filled Schneider's Hall to its utmost capacity."

The Ripon Commonwealth says a Union meeting there was a decided success. Senator Howe held the packed audience for over two hours, in a clear, logical and forcible speech, which must have carried conviction to the mind of every hearer, unless so steeped and deeply impregnated with modern democracy that the most convincing proofs would weigh nothing. Senator Howe is one of those mild, argumentative speakers, who do good wherever they go, and the absence of all exaggeration, epithets, or hard language of any kind, is a marked feature of his speech, and distinguishes him in an eminent degree when compared with Eldredge and men of that class."

Col. La Grange made an amusing and effective speech. A crowded house on another evening greeted Judge Hubbard, who "made a mild, forcible and convincing speech, one of the best of the session, making every thought so plain that no one could fail to fully understand him."

The State of Nevada.

The New York Times says that the President has issued a proclamation, agreeably to an act passed in the last session of Congress, declaring the admission of Nevada into the Union as a State. By the last census Nevada had a population of only about twenty six thousand, two thirds of whom were Indians; but the great increase of the population of the territory, and its great growth in wealth, has taken place within the last six, indeed within the last four years. Silver was discovered there is great abundance and quantity in the mining of its veins, became the great interest and industry of the people. At California they travel west of Nevada, north of it, and Colorado to its eastward, it at once secured from these regions, and particularly from California, vast numbers of emigrants acquainted with mining. Our readers may remember the intense excitement which prevailed on the Pacific coast four years ago about the "Washoe" strait region, which was the first profitable mining done in what now constitutes the State of Nevada. Nations fortune waited on the territory and on its mining prospects; but it has grown with unprecedented rapidity—securing completely all the contiguous territories.

The President, in admitting Nevada as a State into the Union, has recognized the separation of the age of less Congress, which made provision for its admission upon its forming a constitution and complying with the other elements for such cases made and provided.

Prisoners of War.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It will gladden the whole country, and carry joy and heart-ease to hundreds of thousands of homes, to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners, it is a pity of releasing them that they should be suffered to starve. The "Democracy" contends a base and ignoble surrender of the honor of our country to traitors in arms, and cover our name only by saying "well, we have been beaten."

Judge Brown of Massachusetts has bolted the Chicago platform and its nominees, and gone gallantly for Lincoln and Johnson. In the last McGregor Newspaper—

Permit me to say, however, that I have the news from the eastern sections as the single news of Union victories, and that while, in my judgment, the platform here adopted at Chicago by the so-called representatives of the "Democracy" contains a base and ignoble surrender of the honor of our country to traitors in arms, and cover our name only by saying "well, we have been beaten."

The doctor considered us an hopeless case, also.

However, we have been beaten.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital eight months.

He is incurable and has no resources.

He got well quickly and has now entered the army again in good health.

Our man writes he has cured us right away of diarrhea and dysentery, the bane of the camp with one bottle of this valuable medicine.

In fact we could drink our water, with similar results from this water.

Why does not our government make secure this valuable preparation?

Our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati hospitals, his wife was with him.

The doctor considered us an hopeless case, also.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

GREAT PANIC SALE

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

The largest stock of drugs ever offered in this market,

PAINTS, OILS, & C., &c.

DRUGS & GROCERIES.

DRUG & GROCERY STORE

105 W. MILWAUKEE ST., JANEVILLE, WIS.

Wolcott now in stock and to arrive, strong alum,

the following day:

MRS. BEALE!

Has removed two doors east of the old church, on the corner opposite the First National Bank, and will keep continually on hand the best assortment of

HATS & CAPS!

In this market. All new and desirable styles for spring

and summer, at all times below cost.

Spring Styles of Silk Hats!

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

Just Filled with the French Conformator.

OLD HATS REPAIRED!

Gloves of all kinds, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.

Mrs. BEALE has opened in connection with the Hat Store an extensive

All other goods in which we deal in proportion. Now

is the time to make purchases.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Agents for the First National Bank, New York, to

Liquor, First National Bank Store, Exchange, First

Star, Salt, Pictures, Passage Tickets of all kinds,

A. PALMER, Estimator.

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

Brach's Cordial.

Treat's Aromatic Cordial.

Camp's Blackberry Syrup.

Foster's Aromatic Cordial.

Ford's Tonic Cordial.

Foster's Dandy Drinker,

Rogers' Cormoilee Balsam.

Grainger's Dysentery Syrup.

Rodway's Ready Relief.

Winston's Soothing Syrup.

Blackman's Healing Balsam.

McCurdy's Chalybeate Specific.

Ellie's Willow Charcoal.

Stout's Justus' Balsam.

Bartons' Balsamic Tonic Balsam.

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

Schoen's Mixture at Camp's Drug Store.

3 840 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE, lying in the towns of

Concord, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth;

In Rock County, Wisconsin. The terms of sale apply

to J. J. Deacon, Janesville, Wisc., 720-21 Main Street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

VALUABLE SALE—I now offer for sale at a great loss

a splendid farm situated 1½ miles west of the

Telegraph depot, just outside the city limits. Said farm

and buildings are in excellent condition, a good house,

two large stables, fruit and ornamental trees,

shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange

this property for desirable property, in or near the

city of Janesville, or in the surrounding country.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, or

at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co.,

in Janesville, Oct. 1st, 1864. WM. MACLOON.

Sealer's Notice.—I hereby give

Notice to all parties in this city, destined for articles

either well-known or unknown, that I have no power

to make any sale of any article, or to receive any

and that I may be held responsible for the same.

I am requested to pray proper care and

attention to the same.

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COMMERCIAL.

4 POSTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY DUMP & JEAH,
PRINT AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, Nov. 3, 1864.]

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—White winter, 130¢ per bushel; good to extra

baking spring, 175¢; all piping grades, 125¢ to 135¢.

FLOUR—Spring at retail \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

RYE—Quint at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Prime samples \$1.00 to 1.15; common to

day 1.00 to 1.25.

CORN—Old shellers per 100 lbs. 10¢ to 12¢; new ear 10¢ to 22 lbs.

OATS—At 45¢ a bushel.

BRANS—Fair to prime wheat at \$1.00 to 1.25.

POTATOES—Choice Neumann's and Pease Blawie

blocks; common and mixed lots, 35¢ to 45¢.

FIMOTHY SEED—Per 100 lbs. \$2.00 to \$2.50.

FLAX SEED—Per 100 lbs. \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BUTTER—Scarce at 50¢ to 60¢ to the pound.

EAST—Fresh 20¢ per pound.

EGGS—Fresh 20¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green leather, Dr. H. H. T. 12¢.

SHIP BELTS—Range from 75¢ to \$1.00 each.

WHEEL—Bunge at \$1.25, 1.50 off for unwashed.

DRESSED HENS—Range at \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 lbs.

or light to heavy.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

FLOUR—Quint, 100¢ to 120¢ per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Lower, but more active without a decided

change. 2.25 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club;

2.12 for under Michigan.

CORN—A shade firmer, 1.05¢ to 1.15¢.

OATS—A shade firmer.

POULTRY—Plainer, 40¢ to 50¢ per dozen.

GOLD—Cured 23¢ to 25¢; ched 25¢.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.

FLOUR—A shade easier. Sale of 200 lbs. country

spring at 75¢; 200 lbs. pearl-superior at 87¢; best

evening 200 lbs. country X at 90¢.

WHEAT—Irregular and 25¢ lower. Sale of No. 1

spring in store at 1.05¢.

GOLD—Buying at 2.25 to 2.35.

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS,

LAPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WI., Oct. 14, 1864.]

ALL should Insure—Duty suggests it, while the

ADVANTAGES arising therefrom are

every day manifest.

E. L. DIMOCK

agent for all the

Sound Old Eastern Companies!

CAPITAL REPRESENTED

Twenty Millions of Dollars!

[See above number 14.]

TAKEN UP.—By the subscriber, in

the town of Center, one year old, by COLT

with a few white birds in the forelock. The owner is

requested to prove property, pay charges, and

take away all. S. R. HOGINS.

Hannuity, Nov. 2, 1864.

Break into the enclosure of the sub-

scriber in the town of Harmony, on the night of

Oct. 31st, on WHITE COV. one RED COV. one

DAM RED LINN BACK and WHITE FACED COV,

also two black and white, one black and white, one

white and white, one black and white, one black and

white, all with the best feathering. The

owner is requested to prove property, pay charges,

and take away all. S. R. HOGINS.

Hannuity, Nov. 2, 1864.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County,

—Whitman N. Thomas, at Horace H. Willard and

Charles A. Dimock, at Milwaukee, D. A. 1864, at 10

o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or at noon, or

any time thereafter, at the office of the First National Bank in the

city of Janesville, on the

THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Break into the enclosure of the sub-

scriber in the town of Center, one year old, by COLT

with a few white birds in the forelock. The owner is

requested to prove property, pay charges,

and take away all. S. R. HOGINS.

Hannuity, Nov. 2, 1864.

By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure in

this action, dated June 11th, 1864, I shall sell as the

law directs at public auction to the highest bidder, on

the 10th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the

forenoon of that day, or at noon, or

any time thereafter, at the office of the First National Bank in the

city of Janesville, on the

THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Break into the enclosure of the sub-

scriber in the town of Center, one year old, by COLT

with a few white birds in the forelock. The owner is

requested to prove property, pay charges,

and take away all. S. R. HOGINS.

Hannuity, Nov. 2, 1864.

TAX NOTICE.

[See Statement, 4th page.]

JANESVILLE, WI., October 13th, 1864.

I hereby give notice to all persons interested, that

I intend to make application to the circuit court in

and for Rock county, on the first day of the next term

thereof, to have the tax on real estate, personalty,

and fixtures, of the following described

defendant, Wm. H. D. Colwell, at 10 o'clock in the

forenoon of that day, or at noon, or

any time thereafter, at the office of the First National Bank in the

city of Janesville, on the

THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Break into the enclosure of the sub-

scriber in the town of Center, one year old, by COLT

with a few white birds in the forelock. The owner is

requested to prove property, pay charges,

and take away all. S. R. HOGINS.

Hannuity, Nov. 2, 1864.

TAX NOTICE.

[See Statement, 4th page.]

JANESVILLE, WI., October 13th, 1864.

I hereby give notice to all persons interested, that

I intend to make application to the circuit court in

and for Rock county, on the first day of the next term

thereof, to have the tax on real estate, personalty,

and fixtures, of the following described

defendant, Wm. H. D. Colwell, at 10 o'clock in the

forenoon of that day, or at noon, or

any time thereafter, at the office of the First National Bank in the

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Break into the enclosure of the sub-

COMMERCIAL.

SOLD FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALERS
Janeville, Nov. 8, 1864.
We make up pieces as follows:
WHEAT—White winter 130¢ per bushel; good, to extra
winter spring 175¢ per bushel; weighing grain 15¢.
SUGAR—Spring at retail \$1.50 per 100 lbs.
LARD—Oleat at 90¢ per lb.
GARLIC—Primer sample \$1.25-\$1.50; common to
per lb.
CORN—Oil boiled per 100 lbs. 10¢-12¢; new corn
which per lb. 12¢.
OATS—Atretes at 85¢.
BRAINS—Fats to prime retail at \$1.00-\$1.25.
POTATOES—Choice Chipping and French 15¢.
SUGAR—Common and refined 20¢-40¢.
TIN—Solder—per lb. 15¢-\$20.
FLAX SEED—Per lb. 50¢-\$1.25.
BUTTER—Scarce at 30¢-50¢ good to chow roll.
EGGS—Fresh per dozen.
HIDES—Green leather; Dry 11¢-13¢.
SHINE PELTS—Range at 75¢-25¢ each.
WOOL—Range at 65¢-75¢, 1 cent for unshorn.
DRESSED HOGS—Range at 5¢-65¢ per lb. per 100 lbs.
or light to heavy.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)
New York, Nov. 3.
FLOUR—Quint. 10¢-12¢ per 100 lbs.
WHEAT—Lower, but more active without a decided
change. 23¢ for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club;
24¢-25¢ for winter Michigan.
CORN—A shade higher. 16¢-18¢.
OATS—A shade lower.
PORK—Flame. 40¢ for meat; 41¢-50¢ for ham.
GOLD—Opened 23¢-25¢ closed 23¢.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)
Milwaukee, Nov. 3.
FLOUR—A shade easier. Sales of 300 bushels, country
spring at 8.75; 500 bushels, regular spring at 8.75; but
weaving 200 bushels, country at 9.00.
WHEAT—Regular and Extra-flour. Sales of No. 1
spring in store at 1.05¢.
GOLD—Buying at 23¢-25¢.

New Advertisements.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS,
JANEVILLE, ILL., Oct. 14, 1864.
ALL should insure—Duty suggests it,
CHEAPNESS commands it, while the
ADVANTAGES arising therefrom are
every day manifest.

E. L. DIMOCK

is agent for all the
Sound Old Eastern Companies:
CAPITAL REPRESENTED
Twenty Millions of Dollars!
e-mail: ewdimock@ewdimock.com

TAKEN UP—By the subscriber in
the town of Center, one year old law suit
with a few white hairs in the beard, who is
now required to prove property, pay charges and
other expenses. H. CAMPBELL.
Center, Oct. 25, 1864.
campbell@ewdimock.com

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County,
William N. Thompson & Horace H. Willard
and others.
By virtue of a Judgment of sale and foreclosure
in this action, dated June 11th, 1864, I shall sell, as the
law directs, the property situated on the highest hill, or
on the south side of the same, the day of sale,
SPOTTED WHITE and RED COW. The owner or
owners are requested to prove property, pay charges
and take them away. S. R. HOSKINS.
Harmony, Nov. 2, 1864.
hoskins@ewdimock.com

THIS 18th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises
described in and judgment will stand that certain real es-
tate situated in the town of Harmony, Rock county and
state of Wisconsin, being the property of the plaintiff, to
wit, the south half of the east quarter of lot 4, containing
one-third of one acre and all in block sixty, in the
village of Harmony, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Sub. Rock County, Atty's for Plaintiff.
notwithstanding the above.

TAX NOTICE.
City Treasurer's Office, I.
JANEVILLE, Wis., October 19th, 1864. I

I hereby give notice to all persons interested, that I intend to make application to the circuit court in
and for Rock county, to have the same sold at public
sale, at the courthouse, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the 21st
of this month, at the court house in the city of
Janeville, on the 6th day of December, A.D. 1864, at 10
o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter
as the same can be had ready for sale, for the sum of
one thousand dollars, or so much less, as may be
determined by the court, and the same to be paid to those
able to attend at that time.

Students may enter at any time, as they are separately
instructed.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, (including the owner to
teach, tutor and instruct, whence and as long as de-
sired) \$25.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN languages \$15.

Attached to the Illinois School of Trade! A
Preparatory Class for Boys.

Teaching instruction in English, French and German.
A Life Scholarship for this class, also entitling
the owner to attendance and instruction in the
College of Law.

For Circles, Scholarships, etc., apply to
J. D. H. YDHRENTHIRF, Principal.

6515 S. 5th St.

FOURENCE SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY!

We take pleasure in placing the machinery before
the public, and undoubtedly will find a large
market for our goods.

Any correspondence regarding our machines will be
promptly answered. Enclose a letter stamp and we
will send detailed and sample catalogues.

Address to Florence Sewing Machine Co.,
Office over the Post office, Janeville, Wis.

anglischw.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1864, and until
further notice, tressel will leave the Depot, near Van
Buren and Sherman Streets, at 6 A.M. daily,
6:30 A.M. for Milwaukee, and daily except Sunday,
6:30 A.M. for Chicago (via the old route), daily,
except Sunday.

10:00 P.M. Night Express (via old route), daily,
except Sunday.

All of the above trains made direct connection at
Milwaukee with trains on LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, for
Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

New York and Boston, and all points
in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York,
and the New England States.

All connections made in Union Depots. Leaving
Sunday evenings at 8 P.M. and returning
Monday morning at 6 A.M.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

For terms of information, apply to the Company's
Office at 30 Clark Street, New York, or to the Agent
at the Depot, H. E. Sawyer, agent.

General Passenger Agent.

FOR INVALIDS—French Chocolate,
Bacon, Peas, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley,
Sugar, Apple Root, &c., &c., at the
PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

TAMARINDS—Fresh and nice at
the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

SPERM CANDLES and Sperm Oil,
at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

E RECEIVED TO-DAY—At Leavenworth,
& Dearborn's, the History of the great Revolu-
tion, 1864.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS for
all particular purposes, warranted pure, and can be
called upon in case of sickness, where a pure article is
needed. The PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES LADIES'
HATS, at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

YOUR HABITS—Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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